

Schools Head Denies He Gets Big Royalties

"Large Sums" on Textbooks Will Not Exceed \$3,000 a Year, Is Dr. Ettinger's Reply to Hirsch's Charge

Regents' Inquiry Thursday

Superintendent Adheres to Contention City Cannot Control School Affairs

Controversy between Mayor Hylan and Dr. William L. Ettinger, City Superintendent of Schools, over the Mayor's demand that the board's record be submitted to the city for examination and Dr. Ettinger's refusal to submit to the demand yesterday brought important developments. They are:

1. Replying to charges by Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, that the city superintendent does not want the finances of the school system examined because he receives, in addition to \$10,000 a year salary, "large sums" as royalties on textbooks, Dr. Ettinger said his income from royalties does not exceed \$3,000 a year. This sum comes from the sale throughout the country of a series of school readers called "The Progressive Road to Reading," of which Dr. Edgar D. Shimer, district superintendent of Queens, and George Burchill, a retired school teacher, are co-authors, Dr. Ettinger said. He added he had no influence in the use of these books in the New York schools, that every educator writes textbooks and that it was no more wrong for a school teacher to write books than it would be for Mayor Hylan to write a history of New York and receive pay for it.

2. A committee of the State Board of Regents, composed of William Nottingham, of Syracuse; Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, and James Byrne, of New York, will meet at the Bar Association, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, next Thursday to formulate a report upon the city's rights under the law to inquire into the affairs of the School Board. The inquiry was asked by Dr. Ettinger.

3. This week a committee of three members of the Board of Education, headed by Anning S. Prall, of Staten Island, will hold sessions to determine "whether the Board of Education" ought to be investigated." Arthur S. Somers, president of the board, appointed the committee, with the explanation that "the city has the right to know how its schools are being conducted."

4. Answering a charge by David Hirschfeld, Commissioner of Accounts, that Dr. Ettinger's refusal to permit the city to examine the school records is "clouding the issue," Dr. Ettinger replied:

"Anybody who goes fishing with Mr. Hirschfeld knows what he expects to hook—politics."

5. Dr. Ettinger said in an interview with The Tribune:

"The Board of Education is now in a financial straightjacket and is helpless to control its clerical and administrative employees without the con-

current action of the Board of Estimate, because the latter board has insisted upon minute budget segregations."

The Board of Education, although possessing a budget of about \$45,000,000, does not handle actual cash, except for petty cash purposes, because no bills are paid until the Controller has inspected the vouchers.

Dr. Ettinger intends to adhere to his contention that the school system is under control of the state and not of the city, and that the only right the city has under the law is to inspect, through the City Controller, the vouchers.

Four questions were put to Dr. Ettinger yesterday. The questions and his answers to them are:

"The Mayor has in effect accused the board of financial irregularity. How could there be any such irregularity?"

"There could be no irregularity, and Mayor Hylan has no concern in this subject. All transactions are covered by detailed vouchers which are transmitted to the Controller's office. Such bills are not paid by the Controller until the material purchased or the work done has been inspected by his own representatives."

Supplemental Data Obtainable

"Any supplemental information the Mayor or Controller may desire is obtainable on demand. Moreover, there are any real need of an investigation the Mayor or any other aggrieved party may ask the State Department of Education to conduct such an investigation and the request will be promptly complied with."

"Why should not the elected Mayor be privileged to see the books? Why is it not a right as much as a privilege?"

"The state school law specifically defines what are the rights and the privileges. Anybody has the privilege to examine fully into the affairs of the school system. The city also has that privilege. But to extend the privilege to the Mayor or to the city as a right would be to extend to them jurisdiction, which the law does not permit. And why does the law not permit this? Simply because the education system is a continuing institution and ought not to be subject to the changing influences of city administration."

Challenged Official's "Right"

"I denied to the Commissioner of Accounts access to department records when he claimed to enter the department as a matter of right. Subsequently the board invited Mr. Hirschfeld to enter. He declined the invitation, insisting that he had a legal right. But on March 24 he appeared in my office, saying he had come in response to the invitation. I denied him access to the records on the ground that the matter of jurisdiction was, on his own application, before the Supreme Court, and that neither the president of the board nor the board had instructed me to admit him."

"I think it is very questionable as to whether or not the board can divest itself of its own proper functions to control its own department by extending such an invitation, especially when such invitation is practically the result of a threat by the Mayor to resort to other measures in case access was denied."

"Are you willing or unwilling to put the affairs of the school board fully before the public?"

"Political Influence Resented

"I have already answered that question by saying the public or any individual is always welcome to look into any of the affairs of the board, financial or otherwise."

"Is it not likely to be commented upon that the head of the city's schools refuses to account to the head of the city government?"

"I have already said that the school system is not a city department. I am sure the public does not want its school system made accountable to the Mayor. The verdict of the people in the last campaign was that politicians must keep their hands off the schools and that the schools must be kept free from the tampering and frequent eruption of local party politics."

Mr. Hirsch, in his charge that school-

officials are "proffing" from the sale of textbooks, quotes a letter written by the Mayor. In his letter the Mayor referred to "unnecessary textbooks, thousands of which are lying around the schools unused." Mr. Hirsch then cited a list of textbooks used in the years 1914 and 1915. The list shows that "more than 1,000,000 textbooks were purchased by the Department of Education, in which employees of the department had a very large monetary interest," Mr. Hirsch said. The total cost of the books was \$400,000, while 127,748 books, costing \$43,854, bore Dr. Ettinger's name as author, he said.

Income Not Over \$3,000

"It is absurd to imply that I receive any large income from royalties on textbooks," said Dr. Ettinger. "It is false to say that I influence teachers in the use of the textbooks in New York schools. The principals of the schools select what books they want used. My income is not more than \$3,000 a year. It does not come from the sale of books in New York alone, but from their sale throughout the country. About ten years ago, while a principal at School 147, in East Broadway, I, collaborating with two other teachers, began the writing of a series of readers. Those readers are still in use. They are the only books from the sale of which I receive royalties. All educators write textbooks. If they didn't there wouldn't be any books."

Wood Alcohol Blamed For Soldier's Death

Poison, Colored to Look Like Whiskey, Said to Have Been Sold by Bootleggers

Wood alcohol, colored to resemble whiskey, is supposed to have caused the death of Private Louis Meider, of Company 1, 224 Infantry, who was found dead in a bunk yesterday at the provost guard barracks, Pearl and Park streets. An autopsy will be performed today.

When notified of Meider's death Captain Maher, of Company 1, at Fort Jay, said a number of his men had been poisoned by bootleg liquor of the kind Kipling called "fixed bayonets." Most of them were found by members of the provost guard Saturday night and arrested.

Meider was found unconscious in a Fourteenth Street Theatre by a member of the provost guard who had been summoned by the manager. He was taken to the barracks and put to bed. He was heard laughing about his bunk at 2 a. m., but was dead when a guard went to call him for breakfast.

Business Men Help Solve Unemployment Problem

Generous Co-operation With Government Reported by Department of Labor Agent

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Generous cooperation with the government in its efforts to provide employment for returned soldiers and to stimulate business by putting under way at once necessary home-building and public works construction, is reported by Frank J. Polley, a speaker for the Information and Education Service of the Department of Labor, who has been making an extended trip through central states.

Business men in general show a willingness to get construction work under way, and are anxious to take care of their returned soldiers.

Mr. Polley finds labor conditions and business prospects varying widely in towns not far apart, though where affairs are not now of the best the signs of improvement are plainly evident. In Parkersburg, W. Va., he found a striking example of prosperity, with construction work under way or provided for, and all classes in the community thoroughly satisfied.

'Shimmy' and Jazz Charm Chaloner—He Likes 'Em

Grace and Charm of New Dance and Music Appeal to One Who Recalls Mrs. Astor's Waltzes and Is an Admirer of the Southern Variety

Jazz music and the "shimmy" compare favorably to the entertainment provided at the grand balls his relative, the elder Mrs. Astor, used to give a generation ago, says John Armstrong Chaloner. Whiling away the time until his libel suit against a New York evening newspaper is called for trial, Chaloner did Broadway Saturday night, and yesterday he gave his impressions of the cabarets to a reporter for The Tribune.

"The man whom an adjudication of lunacy by the courts of this state has kept out of New York for twenty-two years admitted he was a dancer, as though transported to a new world during his trip along the Great White Way. But he liked it—for the most part. Whatever else may be the case, Chaloner, he is versatile, and he understood as nimbly and glibly as might be the role of a critic of Terpsichore as he was and is."

"In my 'yore,' he said, 'the waltz was the thing. I recall well Mrs. Astor's parties and those of the Patriarch, attended by the 'Four Hundred.'"

For just the fraction of a second Chaloner leaned back in the big arm chair in his apartment at the Brevoort, and closed his eyes, visualizing the past of which he spoke.

Dancers Resemble Peas

"Do you know," he resumed, "that a ballroom of waltzers at Mrs. Astor's, for instance, resembled nothing to the artistic eye of an initiate so much as a lot of peas on a shovel or fleas on a Mexican blanket. From me, the effect of a ball room filled with jazz dancers, such as I saw last night on Broadway, is extremely pleasing compared to bum waltzing."

The Northern man was never a good waltzer. The Southerner always has been. I'm going to tell you why, and you may add that I am the first man in the world to give the reason. The waltz requires grace. The Northerner cannot waltz well, not because he is not graceful, but because he is not a Southerner. The vigor of the northern climate makes him hop. The Southerner, on the other hand, is too lazy to hop.

But in jazz the North has found the ideal music for it to dance by. It prevents hopping, and the examples I beheld last night were every bit as graceful and pleasing to the eye as was that I saw in Southern ballrooms at a leading Norfolk, Va., hotel two weeks ago. They are still waltzing in Norfolk.

Jazz New to Chaloner

"Remember, this was all new to me. I can barely recall the sensation caused by these startling innovations, the bunny hug and the lunge duck. But they were but the grotesque beginnings, the crude gropings and reachings-out for this complete and finished 'hold the line'."

"Shimmy" suggested the reporter. "Yes," he smiled, "that is it—the shimmy."

That even so far a cry from the ways of twenty years ago as this much-endemned caper should fail to shock seemed to call for further questioning. "Well," remarked Chaloner after a pause, "it is not graceful, is it?"

"I'll tell you," he added after he had elicited an enthusiastic agreement with his view, "there is this much more to it."

'Treat 'Em Rough' Tanks Permanent Corps of Army Now

War Department Approves Modern Fighting Arm of 1,050 Machines, 5,362 Men and 377 Officers

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Recognition of the importance of armored tanks—"ordnance cavalry"—in modern warfare is indicated by the peace-time organization of this arm, just approved by the War Department.

The United States will maintain in commission and ready for service, under these plans, a minimum of 1,050 tanks, 350 being of the heavy and 720 of the light type. A third type, known as the "signal tank," is provided for each company and battalion commander, forty-five in all being comprised in the complete tank organization.

A tank brigade, composed of one battalion of heavy tanks and two of light tanks, will be attached to each army corps. The typical heavy battalion includes 45 fighting tanks, with 24 in reserve, and the light battalion 45 fighting machines with 27 in reserve. Thus the army corps complement will total 135 battle craft, fully equipped, with 78 waiting orders from the corps commander.

The American light tank, adopted late in the war, is a two-ton machine, operated by two men and armed with a machine gun or rapid-firing rifle. It is capable of better than fifteen miles an hour under favorable conditions and can maneuver with great agility. The heavy tanks weigh about thirty-five tons, carry a seven-foot fifteen-inch cannon and are driven at a moderate walking speed by their 500-horsepower Liberty motor.

The light type is intended to clean out machine-gun nests and sniper's posts, and the heavy is designed for smashing pillbox defenses, breaking a way through the wire entanglements and for generally clearing a path for the infantry.

The tank corps in the proposed peace establishment will have at its head a brigadier general. The corps is to be made up of 377 commissioned officers and 5,362 enlisted men.

Exporters Indorse Hurley Plan

Plans advanced by Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board for the sale of ships built or in the course of construction to private American operators have received the indorsement of the American Manufacturers' Export Association and copies of the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the association are now being forwarded to all members of Congress. The indorsement of the association covers the sale of ships as proposed at current world market prices for similar tonnage and the fixing of maximum rates by the government.

Bolivian Envoy Arrives

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Julio Zamora, special financial agent sent to the United States by Bolivia, has arrived in this country. It was announced officially at the Bolivian Legation today.

'Ace' of Chaplains Seeks to Restore French Churches

Fund of \$3,000,000 Needed for Temporary Relief Is Plea of Rev. Albert Leo, Six Times Cited as Hero

The Rev. Albert Leo, an "ace" chaplain of the French army, who has been cited six times for heroic conduct, preached yesterday at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, on the necessity for restoring the wrecked churches of France and giving temporary relief to their pastors and congregations. He estimated that at least \$3,000,000 would be needed.

Chaplain Leo, who was in every part of the fighting front during the war, wears the Croix de Guerre and the French Military Medal, with two palms and four stars. He told of the ruins in Rheims and along the front in the vicinity of the great cathedral that was a target for several attacks by German gunners. Then he told of his own visit to Verdun.

"In January, 1916, the pastors of the city had invited the neighboring chaplains to come to meet there," he said. "The great German rush on the town had not yet taken place. Nobody suspected its coming. Yet I remember very well the strong impression wrought on me by the fact that a dozen or more big shells had been fired on the city some weeks before. I wondered what it was for. Why did they try it? And especially why did they stop it? The answer was to come in the following month. They were just preparing for the great attack."

"We had a short meeting in our nice little church. We never were to see that church again. It was reduced to

his brow darkened for a moment. The stored-up anger against those whose activities have kept him an exile for two decades seemed about to burst forth in a torrent of rage.

But he found an outlet for his feelings in the talk about his libel suit and other litigation he has been conducting incessantly to confound his enemies.

There is a motion before the United States District Court to dismiss the libel action on the ground that Chaloner, having been adjudged insane in New York is legally incompetent to sue.

"Are you at all apprehensive over having to establish your competency for the purpose of appearing as a litigant?" he was asked.

"Not in the least," he asserted. "That motion will be denied without a doubt. The identical question was raised in 1908 when I brought suit for \$3,000 against a New York lawyer who was a member of the commission named here to manage my estate. Judge LaCombe, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, decided that, inasmuch as the Federal court had jurisdiction, because I was a citizen of Virginia and the defendant a citizen of New York, I could be regarded in that court as a citizen of Virginia and nothing else. The courts of Virginia having declared me sane, he held, I was quite competent to appear."

Quotes Statutes on Case

Then Chaloner quoted entire decisions and statutes in relation to and considered the right to limit his conduct. It occurred to the interviewer there was more than one man legally sane in forty-eight states who could not have shown quite Chaloner's grasp of a complex situation.

He said that, although he did not see how such a contingency could arise in this case, he would more than welcome an opportunity to take the stand and let twelve men judge as to his sanity. He told of the verdict for libel he obtained against a Washington, D. C., newspaper three years ago. A Washington jury out of a \$10,000 verdict against a Washington paper can prove his sanity in any court," he laughed.

ruins, as was the best part of the city. "During the last days of February from a hill north of Verdun I watched the shells fall on the houses, some of which were burning. Besides, big fires had been lit by the French in different places so the smoke might hide the position of the buildings. It seemed as if some volcano were trying to burst its way through the city."

"I can mention here the fine St. Quentin church. For centuries there has been a good congregation there and in the neighborhood mission halls stood. One of them now has a German trench running right across it, not a fighting trench, of course, but a communication one. In all the villages and towns near the front line trenches run through the houses. What remained of the walls and roofs hid the moving of men and the trench protected them from most of the shelling."

Alabama Ex-Governor Praises Tuskegee Work

Special Correspondence

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 6.—The third annual founders' day exercises were held at the Tuskegee Institute today. Emmet O'Neal, former Governor of Alabama, speaking on "What Booker Washington meant to the South and the duty of the South to the negro," referred to the long standing friendship between himself and Booker Washington.

Of the late negro leader's unswerving loyalty to the South and to his own people and to the vision which guided him in his great achievements, he said: "It was a long and difficult task to teach a race recently emancipated after 200 years of unbroken toil that work whether on farm or in shop, if done with skill and intelligence, was education, and that education which did not better fit them for the labor of life was of no value."

In referring to lynching and the South's duty to the negro, the speaker said:

"The community which encourages or permits lynching openly or tacitly and refuses to visit the death penalty upon

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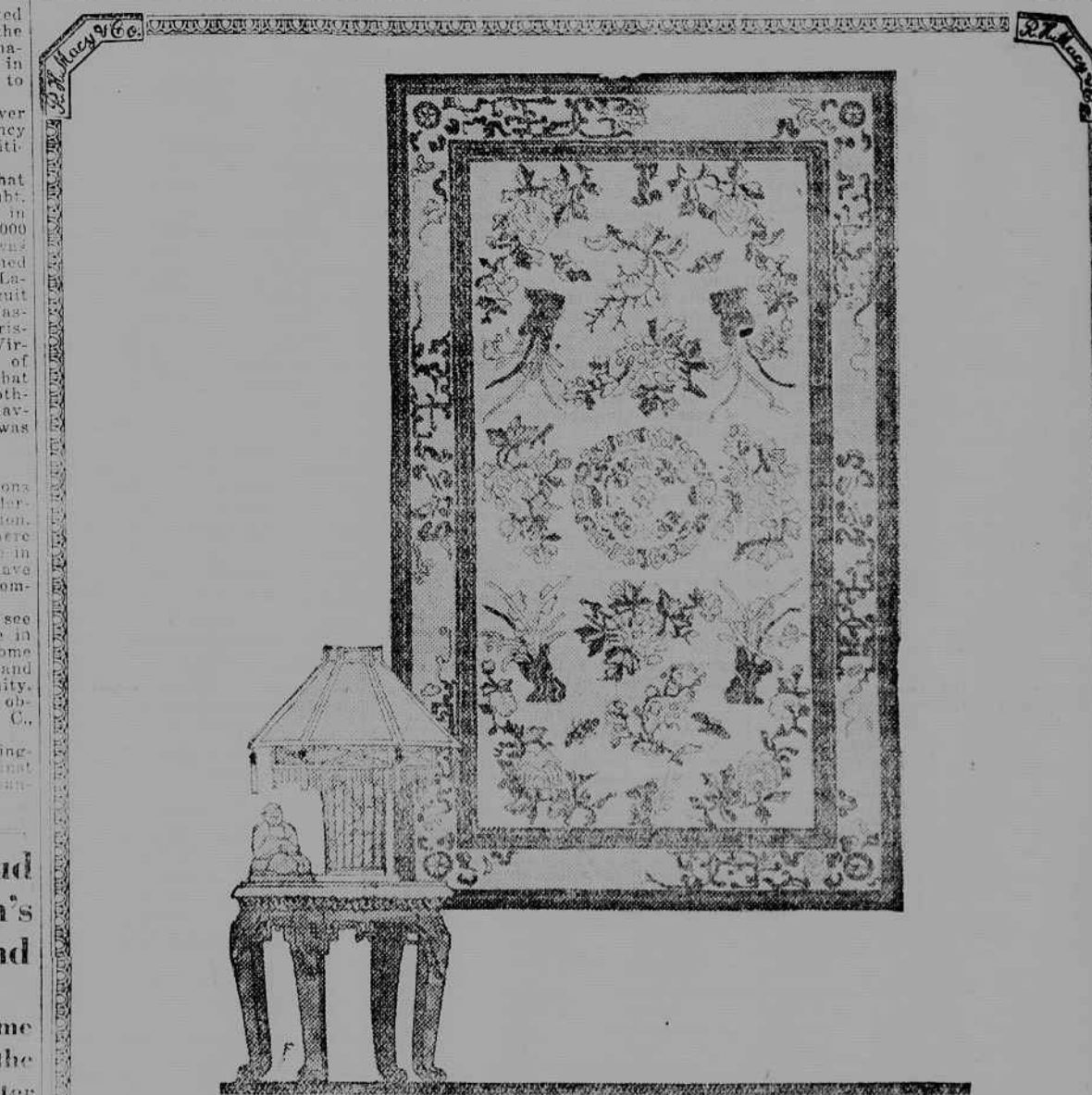
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the lyncher when his guilt is established is but sowing the seeds which breed moral degradation and insecurity of life and property."

Mr. O'Neal complimented the institute trustees in selecting Robert H. Moton as the successor of Booker Washington, and told of Dr. Moton's growing popularity among the representatives of both races.



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Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE
8.0x6.8	\$137.00	\$109.00	4.3x6.2	\$148.00	\$118.00	8.0x4.0	\$94.50	\$71.50
	to	to		to	to		to	to
13.6x10.1	\$318.00	\$254.00	16.10x11.10	\$1274.00	\$997.00	16.0x13.0	\$996.00	\$744.00

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Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE	Sizes	Originally	SALE
13.6x10.1	278.00	186.00	20.10x11.5	474.00	379.00	15.1x11.10	592.00	442.00	18.3x12.2	746.00	556.00	23.9x14.0	1448.00	966.00
11.6x8.6	342.00	256.00												
12.6x12.2	387.00	258.00												
13.6x11.8	394.00	294.00												
15.6x11.10	494.00	374.00												

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